

There is a lower grade of intelligence in the common people in Russia than was ever found among the blacks of America during slavery. The American negro had from the very beginning a natural "horse sense," a cunning which gave him reason. There is nothing in the minds of the mass of Russians except that which is carried by the senses of right St. Petersburg there are thousands of drosky (carriage) drivers, and I am told that not one in twenty can read the signs along the streets, and not two in five hundred can read a book or newspaper. And yet these men have had, for Russians, extraordinary opportunities. What, then, must be the condition of the people in the country-those who have not had contact with the world?

The proportion of these ignorant people to the intelligent and educated is about 60 per cent. Of the 100,000,000 population in Russia about 60,000,000 were either among the serfs freed by Alexander II a quarter of a century ago or are the offspring of those white slaves. They do not know what a school is, and have learned more abject manners than our black folks. I have never encountered so much obsequiousness anywhere. Not only do the working people perpetrate upon the visitor all sorts of salaams but merchants and people in the upper classes have the infection, and bow and blink till a white freeman must blush.— Cor. New York Sun.

I have no doubt that half a million of the million and a half gypsies we now have among us are what are known among the Romany as drom gypsies— that is, gypsies of the road; gypsies whose beritage of patriarchal and pilgriming tradition will no more permit them to herd in towns, save out of necessity, than will foxes. Of these, as I have previ-ously stated in print, I have names and sues of nearly 1,000 heads of families, or petty tribes, whose combined wealth exceeds \$200,000,000. Hosts aside from these have gained or are securing little properties. These largely consist of fine farms, country tavers tands, toll gate privileges, tracts of woodland of which they are very fond, livery sales stables in the smaller towns and villages, and, not infrequently, extensive properties, particularly the larger stables in metropolitan cities sales stables in metropolitan cities. Thousands upon thousands are able to live comfortably without effort upon rentals and other incomes. But they are portion of each summer upon the road. Their tradings, or preparations for trading, never cease; nor does their fortune telling, for the mile of the mi never idle, and never fail of passing son ng, for the wife of a gypsy worth \$250,000—and I have the acqu of more than one of these will as nimbl tell your fortune for silver as would the

wife of the most poverty stricken gypsy tinker I ever helped solder a pan or patch a kettle.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

We caution our readers to put no re-liance in stories about meteors which come very near those who were startled thirty years ago, by one of these brilliant wanderers in space. It passed right over the Litchfield fair grounds, apparently, and struck the earth over on Chestnut hill. We were so fully convinced that it buried itself in Litchfield soil that we cogitated upon the advisability of going over to unearth the thing.

"Pshaw, Joe." said the good old father when we reported the matter on our ar-rival home, "it was more likely hundreds of miles away." "It can't be, father," we replied; "H. B. Graves saw it and e should think it passed over John H. Hubbard's house, or at least not farther down than the fair grounds. Why, father, we heard it!"

The next day's New York papers weakened our faith in our ability to calculat on meteoric distance. The same brilliant spiere was reported by telegraph as hav-ing been seen by people in Kentucky, and s few days later a westward bound transtlantic steamer reported having seen it 1,500 miles out at sea, -Winsted (Conn.)

Doing Europe in Three Wocks I did the continent of Europe in exactly three weeks, spending no more than three days at the most interesting points. In four months I saw all that I could have seen in eight months. Traveling as I did was very expensive, and I have figured it out that for what it cost me in four months I could, if I had taken things quietly and slowly, have remained over there for ten months. Traveling on the wing, as it were, a man naturally goes to some one of the famous hotels, as his would hunt up a quiet room and good eating house, and take in a city slowly, ing for the most part with high priced guides and other unnecessary expenses. The American tourist is the best rame found in the nets of the Europeans. mainly on account of his rapid system of traveling.—Congressman O'Neill in

How Boys Can Make Money.

Russell Sage's advice: "By (1) getting a position; (2) keeping his mouth shut; (3) observing; (4) being faithful; (5) mak-ing his employer think that he would be lost in a fog without him; (6) to be polite. This is a good way for a young man to begin after he gets there. If he lives up to these rules be will not want a friend at court for any length of timein fact, not at all."

Jay Gould's policy: "Keep out of bad company and go to work with a will. The boy who does that is bound to get

Cyrus W. Field's scheme: "Punctuality, honesty and brevity," Mr. Field says, "are the watchwords of life."—In-terviews in Washington Post.

Babies that are fretful, poerish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colle Teething Pains, or Bonnach Bloorders, 'an be relieved at case by using Achae's Baby Soother, it contains no Opium or Morphine, house is gafe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Brank d. Coblemts, corner Market an

ANGELS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. How awest it were, if without feeble fright the dying of the drendful, beauteous sight his angel came to us, and we could bear to see him issue from the silent air his evening in our room, and bend on ones His divine eyes, and bring us from his t News of deer friends, and children

THE POET'S SONG. The poet's souge are like melodious birds
That soar and sing above the reach of words;
And great his rapture when, from time to time,
He snares one with a silvery net of rhyme.

—Samuel Minturu Peck in The Critic.

never sa dead indeed—as we shall know forever. —Leigh flust

MAKING FANCY CANDLES.

The Materials Used in Modern Ti Candles for the Church Trade. As the fashion for lighting up the bril liant society devotees by curious and beautiful wax candles in magnificent andelabras and candiesticks is ncreasing, the trade in these fine goods correspondingly increas the past six or seven years the bulk'of fancy candles went to church organizations solely. Now the fashion is to use them at brilliant banquets, task small dinners, at grand evening receptions, society's pet charity balls, tea parties, in picture galleries, millionaire halls and stud-ies, in renowned artists' studios, and on the desks of grocery trade papers' editors. There are four times as many fancy candles sold now as there were three

The materials used in this modern enlightened age are mostly wax and a com-position of wax. The tallow dips of our forefathers are now sent to South America, the West Indies, and a few to the southwest. They, of course, lose their rotundity in passing into tropic warmths, and are therefore used by the natives and are therefore used by the natives largely for lubricating the outer cuticle of their bodies. Candles are a composi-tion, in detail, of paraffine, wax and stearic acid. The latter is the solid constituent of tallow, wax is really beeswax, refined by sun bleaching, and paraffine is the residuum of petroleum from crude oil. With all other lines the advancement in the manufacture of candles is in accord. The modern star candle or adamantine is a "thing of beauty and joy forever' -or until snuffed out.

It has been found in the past that the manufacture of the very finest of fancy candles in this country does not pay, and England, France and Germany hold the trade, but on many other fancy lines the American manufacturers are taking it away from "over the water." For upwards of two and a quarter centuries a Lendon house has had the lend abroad as candle makers. The very latest styles are at once sent to this country, and this bouse has been largely instrumental in revolutionizing the business here.

Vienna sends to this country fancy candles, some of which are peculiar, being made of "Ceresin," also called or natural earth wax. Extra big candles are used also at Easter. The large candles are made for church trade, but are seldom made fancy. The lowering of prices in the past few years is also remarkable. Fancy candles that now cost \$60 per gross could hardly be bought then at the same price per dozen. In the coloring of fancy goods an or-dinary white candle is used, and is gutalong the sides by mach Then the colored wax is run into gutters and the candle is afterward twist machinery. It is then dipped and pol-ished. Analine dyes are now used in coloring. All these changes, the use of cheaper dye stuffs, machinery, etc., have tended to lower prices.—Grocery World.

Montenegro is already beginning to pay the penalty of such civilization as it has attained. Even in that little mountain Even in that little mounts

state the unemployed, pauperism and emigration question and other like curses, usually considered the peculiar property of the most advanced peoples, are begin-ning to raise their heads. The prince and his ministers will soon be face to face with a grave internal difficulty, and the assigned is that the harvest this year en a bad one. This is quite possible. Cause a but in the best of years there is little to harvest in Montenegro except stones.

The cause is a far more deeply se

one. When an entire nation fir only industry destroyed at a single blow it must either starve or turn to new employments. This is the case with Monegro. In the old days the quantity of the harvest was a matter of indiffer its deficiencies were easily supplied When food ran short in the prin habitants made a raid on the rich Turkish lowlands, carried off their neighbors' produce and lifted the cattle. But since Prince Nicholas, no doubt with the best intentions in the world, has set to work to civilize his mountaineers and to work to civilize his mountaineers and to turn the light of European publicity upon them, these pleasant little habits have, perforce, become things of the past. And as the Servians object very strongly to a Montenegrin emigration, it is only too probable that the state which withstood all the forces of the sultan for centuries will fall to pieces through in-ternal disturbances. - London Globe.

Esthetics of Street Mud.

Where the untrained eve will see noth ing but mire and dirt, says Sir John Lub-bock, science will often reveal exquisite possibilities. The mud we tread under our feet is a grimy mixture of clay and sand, soot and water. Separate the sand, however, as Ruskin observes—let the atoms arrange themselves in place ac-cording to their nature—and you have the opal. Separate the clay, and it beporcelain; or, if it still further purifies itself, you have a sapphire. Take the soot, and if properly treated it will give you a diamond. While, lastly, the water, purified and distilled, will become a dewrop or crystallize into a lovely star. Or, again, you may see in a shallow pool either the mud lying at the bottom, or the image of the sky above. - Arkansav

One Way to Win Custom.

The African King Jaja keeps a store. His subjects patronized a rival merchant. Jaja is a practical man and believes in protecting his interests. There-fore he ordered up 150 patrons of his rival and cut off their heads. They will not trade with his competitor any more. - San Francisco Alta.

Une of Many.

VICTOR, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1887.
Mr. O. F. Woodward, Dear Sir:—Send
me one-half gross Ke.np's Balsam, 50c.
size, and a few samples, I certainly know
that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure. I have fifteen other cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells 10 to 1 best of all. Respect-fully yours, F. E. Cobb. Sold by T. J. Casper, druggist, 41 east Main street, at 50c. and \$1. Sample bottle free.

One florist in Cleveland sells \$50,000 worth of flowers in the h- lidays.

Rheumatism, backache, crick, sore mus cles, quickly go when a Hop Plaster is ap plied. 25c.

In garter-clasps, two daisies in emi overlapping each other is a favorite design. High streets.

TALMAGE MAKING A SERMON

paring a Discourse-A Crisis. I make most of my sermons walking the floor. I can always think better on my feet. I very often dictate sermons to a stenographer, and after he has written out his notes I read it over, and by that time I have placed the substance of it permanently in my memory. I can think better standing before an audience than I can in the privacy of my home; but it would be a very unsafe thing, dement. A minister will not do so unless he is thoroughly lazy. My own rule is not to go into the pulpit or upon the platform without enough ideas to occupy the time usefully, whether I use those ideas or not. No minister has a right to before a congregation unprepared, especially in these days, when through the newspapers and many other forms of distribution of knowledge the audience may happen to know as much as be

My idea is that if a man sits in his study and carefully writes out a theological essay, it may do well for a review or gation; but no man can lay down a rule for others. Many are ruined for life do as others do. Extemporaneousness of speech is best for some, and a thorough use of manuscript is decidedly best for others. The temptation which almost every minister has felt who has acquired any facility in public utterance is to indolence. The extemporaneous faculty has been so much talked about and extolled that a great many ministers have sacrificed all their effectiveness in trying to do things impromptu. Unless a man uses his pen a good deal in the act of composition he will soon lack terseness and compactness of expression. I find that my best days for work are Wednesdays and Thursdays—equal distants from the Sabbath, and the morning of each day am generally not cleervable; but is difficult to make an iron rule in these cities as to when you will be seen and when you will not be seen. I think Brooklyn is a first rate place for ministers. The people generally allow a pastor in these regions to work in his own way, and the congregations are

I began the ministry by writing out my sermons with great care, and taking every manuscript into the pulpit and conng myself strictly to it. But con out of a theological seminary with but little preparation in the way of sermon material, I found the preparation of two sermons and a lecture a week a complete physical exhaustion, so I retracted from that habit and used no notes at all. My first experience in this new departur was marked and unusual. It was in my village church at Bellville, N. J. Find-ing that I must stop the exhaustive work of preparation I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporize. The church had ordinarily been lighted with lamps. as there was no gas in the village, but the trustees had built a gas house in the lighting the edifice was to be tested the very night I had decided to begin my exeous speaking. The church was thronged with people who had come to see the new mode of lighting. I had about ten minutes of my sermon in manu script and put it down on the Bible, inng when the manuscript gave out to launch out on the great sea of ex-temporaneousness. Although it was a cool night it was a very hot one for me. and the thermometer seemed to be about up to 120 dags. At a very slow rate I went on with my sermon, making my

nanuscript last as long as possible.

Coming within three or four sentence of what I had written and in great trepida tion as to what would happen when I be-gan to extemporize, suddenly the gas-lights lowered to half their intended size. I said within myself "Oh! if the gas vould only go out!" and sure enough, as I uttered the last word of my manuscript the lights were suddenly extinct. I sai "Brethren, it is impossible for us to proceed. Receive the benediction." home greatly relieved, feeling that I had en rescued from a great crisis fully resolved that I would break the lage of manuscript and be a free man in the pulpit, and my habit has been to extemporize ever since. God has made three books for pulpit texts—the Book of Revelation, the Book of Nature and the Book of Providence. All these books are inspired. Christ took most of his texts from the Book of Nature-"Consider the "Behold the fowls of the air. "Salt is good," "As a hen gathered her chickens under her wing." I have only one idea in the sermon, and that is helpfulness. Every man needs help, unless he be a fool. In some part of his nature or in some of the circumstances of his life he needs re-enforcement. If men find prayers and singing of a church they wil go there.—"J. A. McK." in Brooklyn Eagle. a practical helpfulness in the sermons

To Step Train Robbing.

A correspondent of a Texas paper says that "train robberies can very easily and successfully be prevented at very small cost by firing suitable steam and hot water atomizers so that the robbers can instantly be covered with a spray of hot water and steam at any point within thirty feet from the locomotive.

"The engineer or fireman can instantly discharge the atomizer from various points about their usual stands, unnoticeable by the robbers, and be immediately hid under a dense cloud of steam so the robbers cannot see to shoot them in case the robbers are not instantly scalded and very simple and cannot easily get out of fix, and if they are introduced I think will put a stop to train robbing. I have three different plans, all of which I will give gratis to any locomotive builders or railroad companies if they wish."—

Chirography at the Hotels. There's a notable difference in the chirography of foreigners and native born Americans, as exhibited on the ho-tel registers. The former write, as a rule, especially if from the continent, a small, careful and sometimes painfully United States dashes away as if ink and

Are important problems, the former de-pending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant California concentrated liquid fruit remedy. Syrup of Figs., may be had of our enterprising drug-

A man's temper is one of the few things which improve by disuse.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulora, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Frank H. Coblents, corner Market and

There is a "wealth" of queer names all through this region. It is but a little while since we passed Rat Portage, and now we come to Medicine Hat, the first of which names I could not get the origin of, but the second I did, and common-place enough I found it. Medicine Cap was an old medicine man of the Black-foot tribe of Indians, who had his wigwarn on the site of the present town, and so when the town was laid out they "honored" lum by calling it "Medicine Hat," thinking, probably, that "hat" was higher toned than "cap!"

Appropos of the change of names, I see that the Ottawa parliament recently changed the name of Boundary peak to Pope's peak, in honor of the minister of railways; Mount Hermit to Mount Tupper, after the minister of finance; Mount Carroll to Mount Macdonald, after the premier; Mount Cunningham to Mount Mackenzie, after the ex-premier, and an unnamed mountain to be called Mount Macpherson. Boundary peak and Mount Hermit should never have been changed, as their titles are significant and possess a certain degree of poetry: but the other meant nothing then, and are no heavier now. The people now honored are said to have been intimately connected with the inception and execution of the Canadian Pacific railway. I should prefer to see such names as Rat Portage, Kicking Horse and similar monstrosities changed to something understandable. And then think of such a name as Illicillwaet! Even Boston culture would stagger at such a name as that! What then could be expected in the wild, untamed "rowdy Cor. Detroit Free Press.

The Reputation of Wealth.

Next to the possession of wealth in in convenience is the reputation of having it. A friend tells with a good deal of drollery how he has suffered this summer from the undeserved fame of fortune. "You know," he says, "that the X's the use of their cottages at Wareview for summer. Of course we were delighted, and if I hadn't made a mismove in the first place we should have had a beauti-Such a trifling thing, to was only buying a dollar's worth of postage stamps at the viliage postoffice, but it came very near spoiling our whole summer." Of course he was asked to explain, and did so by saying that in a place where people beught a single stamp for a fter the epistle was written, the purchase of fifty stamps at once took on all the magnitude of a magnificent financial transaction. The purchaser was from that moment regarded as a man of enormous wealth. He was charged ex-travagantly for everything, his steps were haunted by committees soliciting sub-scriptions for the church and charity, and annoyance of being wealthy without the atisfaction of having the reality of which this was the unpleasant shadow. "And bereafter," be concluded, "I shall never buy more than a single stamp in th country." - Boston Cor. Providence

"Ferrets are not common in this country and we have hard work to introduc "said the first importer and larges breeder of ferrets in New York to a re "In England hunting with ferrets is

popular sport, and every country gentle-man has several pairs trained to come at "What is the cost of a ferret?"

"That depends principally on their age. Their average life is twelve years and the average price per pair \$25. We generally sell them outright, but are ad to buy them back when the purchazer is through using them. Occa ally we make contracts to keep a mill or ship free from rats at so much a year, running the ferrets as occasion re-

"There is a curious superstition regard ing ferrets. It ascribes to them the power of curing whooping cough. I have sometimes had as many as twenty people in here in a single day to take ad vantage of the little creature's supposed miraculous power. The people bring pans of milk and bits of food. This they allow the ferrets to partake of, carrying away the remainder, firmly convinced that there has been imparted to the sub-stance an infallible remedial virtue."-New York Evening Sun.

Protest Against Small Windows A St. Louis physician says: Every time I see one of the new style of houses in the course of erection I feel like telling the owner to take out the small windows and have more light. I have entered my protest many a time against small win-dows. Let there be light is the warning of every physician. It is absolutely nec to health that a house be well lighted, and a great deal of the sickness of a city is to be attributed to dark rooms It may be called refinement for a woma to be pale and thin, but it renders her unfit to bear the burdens of life and pow erless to resist disease. A plant cannot grow in a dark place, and why should a human being? Children brought up in these modern houses, with their small windows and dark rooms, become unbealthy and puny. Style is to blame for this evil. Every house should have as much sunlight as possible.—New Orleans

Apropos of Quaker bonnets, I was told last year that some antiquarian, wishing to obtain a complete dress belonging to this sect, asked the younger member of an old Friend family for some of their grandparents' garments. One can hardly magine the horror inspired by the ar swer: "Oh, you can have all the broad brimmed hats, but there are no bonnets left, as we took off the silk, and used them as footlight shades in our theatricals last holidays. I am so sorry, but they did capitally!" Oh, that the decendants of the old Quaker stock should have so little reverence left for the mem ory of their ancestors!-Cassell's Family

"French conversation," said Mr. W. Brownell, "is really conversation, and is practiced for what it is and not to pass away the time. It is made up if inter ruptions, and is thus full of epigrams and repartee, is artistic, not utilitarian, and paper cost nothing, and he wouldn't care far freer than ours, and is outspoken if it did.—New York World.

far freer than ours, and is outspoken without being brutal."—New York Times.

> Why suffer Piles? Immediate relie Why suffer Piles! Immediate relief and com-nlete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Bough on Piles." Surecure for itching, protruding, bleed-ing, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists or mailed. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Wells' "Health Renewer" restores health and Wells' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Nervous Debility. For Weak Men, Delicate Women. \$1. WELLS HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and tesutifies. No oil sor gresse. A touic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp. 50c.

ART AMONG SAVAGES

Trac age of the Care Dwellers-Arctic bes On the Longo Coast. Dr. Richard Andree, in reviewing the art productions of savage tribes as shown by their drawings, emphasizes the great development which this talent can attain in conjunction with a low state of psychtion the power of savages to rapidly sketch characteristic figures, and among the oldest relics of the cave dwellers v find distinct tracings of animal forms. As in so many other respects an analogy is present between the drawings of prim sketching (in outline) and ornamentation are the prominent characteristics of both, while the power of landscape painting, as well as a sense for natural beauty, is a much later acquisition. Among the forms drawn plants are seldom found; what is full of motion and life—the borse, etc.-first attracts attention, and

is transferred to bene, clay or stone. At times ornamental and figure work go together, but much oftener a development of the one or other alone is possible. The Maoris and Fiji islanders confine themselves to ornaments, and seldom draw a figure. Among the Australians the development of ornamentation has stopped at a certain stage-with recur rent stereotyped forms of wedges, crosses and "herring bone" patterns - while scenes from their doings are recorded with much fidelity, and color is often used to lend reality to the design. The Bushmen excel in painting (though with-out perspective), and trace with great accuracy the scenes of daily life, of hunting, warring, etc. As figure painting allows of very various development, we find different styles of conventionalism—

the art of ancient Peru is a notable exin different tribes. Other peoples —and here the Arctic tribes stand in the first rank—aim at a faithful representation here: ornamentation finds no place, and such subjects as fishing, sleighing, at human forms are often failures; but the drawings of their most common animals, as the reindeer, are sufficiently exact to serve as a means of zoological iden-

Even the humorous is found on the primitive "canvas," and especially among the fun loving negro tribes. Exaggeration of small peculiarities (as in children) is the marked trait. The natives of Loang coast carve in a spiral on elephant's tusks whole carnival of ridiculous figures sailors, officers, savants, etc.

various. Many cut and daub their uten sils; the Peruvians decorate their woven fabrics; the Australians draw on blacker ed bark; the Africans carve in ivory. The universal imitative bent, of which the desks and walls of a schoolroom often how striking evidence, appears in many curious savage "art galleries." On the island of Depuch, off the northwest coast of Australia, are found scratched on the smooth rock a crowd of men, birds, fish. crabs, bugs, etc., and colored black, white, red, vellow and (seldom) blue, This ishermen for generations.

While the drawing talent is thus quite a general one, the possibility of a large levelopment of it is limited. It usually stagnates in conventionalism, and seldor reaches the stage, as it does in the Eskimo,

guage.
In conclusion, Dr. Andree calls attention to the fact that almost everywhere the men alone are the artists. In one case this rather anomalous phenomenon leads to curious results. Among the Papuans of wood are quite generally decorated, while the pots made by the women are devoid of all ornamentation.—Science.

Waste of Timus Without of Part. Vigor brgins to decline when dyspep-invales the stomach. The disease, pr long of through neglect, entails grievour loss of flesh and serious waste of the uncular tissue. To invigorate thoroughly an speedily, a sound stomach is required to the stomach in the serious stomach in the serious stomach is required to the state. specially, a sound stomach is required.

There is none comparable to Hostetter'
Stomuch Bitters, since it institutes, and continued, perpetuates a repair of the trastes, which have declined in bulk, vigoilation of the food. No time should be ost in beginning the reparative process not should there be any delay in removing those allments of frequent occurrence, which con tribute to and foster an enfeebled condition of the stomach and nerves, viz: constipa-tion and liver complaint, disorders which the Bitters will assuredly extinguish. It also remedies and prevents malarial and kidney troubles, and is a prime auxiliary in the recovery of strength for convalescent from wasting disease.

Our native literary highflyers must look sharp. This remark upon Jenny Lind appeared in an English paper: "If ever an angel leaning over the crystal battlements happened to let a voice alip out of her on, it fell upon the cradle of Jenny

"BOUGH ON RATE,"
Clears out rais, mice, roaches, files, ents, bed
bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits,
sparrows, gophers, moths, moise, like druggists "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." ('nick re lief, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunk ms. 15

"ROUGH ON FTCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted
feet, onlibhains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch
50c. Druggiste or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

"EOUGH ON CATARRH"
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete
cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as
gargie for diphtheria, sore threat, fool breath. Sig. There is one thing that is always in ad-

No woman can be contented and happy

if her skin is covered with pimples and blotches. These disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsa-parilla. This medicine is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable blood

A VIEW OF LOW LIFE.

Entirely Physical Sense. When the pulse beats feebly; when the energy is gone; when the appetite is weak and sleep uncertain, then the body is in a coudtion of actual "low life." No matter what the and unless her strength is restored disease certain to take possession of the body. The first thing a doctor does in such a case is to assist Nature Here are some instances: Prof. Austin Flint, of Believue, New York, ollege, says: "The judicious use of alco stimulants is one of the striking coaracteristics of progress in the practice of medicinduring the last half century."

The well known Prof. Joseph Parrish says We know that alcohol will steady the heart ment, and we ought to use it."

vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Nervous Debility. For Weak Men, Delicate Women. \$1.

WELLSO HAIR BAIASAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dreasing, softens and besutifies. No oil nor grease. A toule Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp. \$00.

There is one man who is not deserving of mercy in the next world. It is he who will have his hair cut on Saturday night.

Ivory starch, always ready and reliable. No cooking, no sticking, perfect work. Grocers.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. That primitive instrument, the banjo, has lately obtained a renewal of its popu-larity among the society women of Bos-

larity among the society women of Bos-ton. A lad, of my acquaintance whom I ventured to chaff mildly on the subject

the matter recently, so I can speak of it

as one who knows. Pictures of the

banjo, in a modified form, are found

upon the Egyptian and Assyrian monu-

ments built forty centuries ago, and

something very like it was used on festive

occasions by the ancient Hebrews. Imagine, if you please, that dignified gen-tleman Moses engaged in strumming a

hymn tune upon the melodious sheep-

original banjo, as invented by the savage natives of Africa, was simply a gourd

with a skin and the intestines of some

animal stretched across it. In this shape

it is still employed by the cannibals of

the interior to make music at their ban-quets. I myself have seen banjos of a

recisely similar construction played upon

by negroes in the south. I have no

doubt they brought the banjo with them in this undeveloped condition from their

wn country. Presumably it became

what it is at present through the applica-

ion to it of principles already familiar in

the guitar. Now you know everything I

have been able to read up on the subject.

should add, however, that the Egypt-

ian banjo had four strings, with a fretted inger board and parchment head.

Henceforth I vow that I will never

speak otherwise than with the utmost

respect of this chosen instrument of nig-ger minstrelsy.—Rene Bache in New Or-

Transportation of Live Cattle.

A company has been organized to

transport live cattle from the west to

New York at express train speed, and

recent experiment from Chicago to

ew York demonstrated the perfect feasi-

bility of the venture. The cars are built on a special plan, with all the running

cear constructed with a view to ease of

notion. The rocking and straining of

the common cattle cars, which cause such

heavy percentage of loss on the trans-

portation of live stock, are altogether avoided. The cars are literally palace

ears, being far better in construction con-

veniences than the emigrant ars in use on most roads. I happened by mere ac-

ident to be in a Jersey City depot when

the experimental train came in. It had

ollowed after the limited express and

made a through trip at high pressure.

am told, allows a very considerable

profit over the extra cost of the cars and

mane person must hail this innovation as

forward step in the right direction and

long one, too. - Alfred Trumble in New

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York News.

eans Picayune.

Letter from the Assistant Porcenan of the Delivery Department—A Subject in which Thousands are

a day or two ago took what I said quite seriously. "Why," said she, as she ran Disply Concerned her fingers over the catgut strings, "if antiquity implies respectability, the banjo about five years ago I suffered from painful urination and great pain and weakness in the lower part of my back, cain in the limbs, bad taste in the mouth, disgust at food, and great mental and bodily depression.

I live at 24 York street, Jersey City, and on should be the most venerated of musical contrivances. I have been looking up

I need 21 fork street. Jersey City, and on arriving home one night I found a copy of the Shaker dimense that had been left during day. Ir-ad the article. "What is this Disease that is Coming upon Us?" It described my symptoms and feelings better than I could if I had written a whole book. My trouble was indeed "like a thief in the night." for it had indeed "like a thief in the night." for it had been stealing upon me unawares for years. I sent for a bottle of Shaker Extract of Roots, or Seigel's Syrup, and before I had taken one-half of it I felt the welcome relief. In a flew brief weeks I was like my oldseif. I enjoyed and digested my food. My kidneys soon recovered tone and strength, and the urinary trouble vanished. I was well.

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